DISCRIMINATION

Attorney General McKenna Announces Decision on Tariff Law.

OPINION ON DISCRIMINATING CLAUSE

Does Not Apply to Goods Entering This Country Through Canada.

NOT SUBJECT TO DUTY OF TEN PER CENT

Goods Shipped from Other British sels. Possessions in British Vessels.

Attorney General Discusses the Case at Length and Goes Into Full Details_Many Eminent Authorities Quoted.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 .- Attorney General McKenna announced his opinion in the matter of section 22 of the tariff law. He holds in effect that goods coming directly into the United States from foreign coundiscriminating duty.

Two questions were asked the attorney general, the first of which was, in effect, whether the discriminating duty of 10 percent provided for in section 22 should be assessed against an invoice of tea from China which had arrived at Vancouver in British vessels, and the ce shipped through Canada to Chicago. The second question was whether the discriminating duty should be assessed against a cargo of manganese ore from Chili which recently arrived in a British ship at Philadelphia. Both these questions the attorney general answers in the negative. In the opinion the attorney general

Arst quotes section 22 in full, and then says; SUMMARY OF OPINION. "Three plausible contentions are

upon this section, which as to strength only degree. "1-That the duty is a discrimination upon

or to a contiguous country and thence to the "2-A discrimination against importations of goods (not in the usual course of strictly retail trade) from a contiguous country they not being the products thereof. In this the character of the vessel is not important.

3-A discrimination against goods being croductions of a foreign country not contiguous to the United States which shall come into the United States from a contiguous country. "In this contention the words 'come into the United States' are used as designating movement only. Under the first and sec-

ond contentions the duty would not be im-posed. Under the third it would be-I hence select it as a basis for consideration "To support it, it is said the section imposes the duty in two cases (a) when the United States and to the United States. (b). When they are the production of a country not contiguous and come into the United States from a contiguous country,

the character of the vessel in which they were transported to the contiguous country being indifferent. cerned with, and the second is attempted t be established by the following reasoning The goods are Chinese or Japanese pro duction, hence the production of a foreign country not configuous to the United States,' They come into the United States from Canada, a contiguous country, and so

It is urged that by the letter as well as by the spirit of the statute they are subject to PURPOSE OF THE LAW.

"It is conceded that the importation is t the United States—passage through Canada being mere movement only toward destina-tion—the latter being the United States This being so, it would seem that there wa no reason to distinguish between that importation and what may be called in distinction a direct one—which should be burdened and the other not burdened—when the discrimination was not necessary to the main pur-pose of the law. It is said that the purposof the amendment was to relieve the Amer ican transcontinental rallroads from the com petition of the Canadian Pacific railroad. may be admitted that this is a strong consideration, but, on the other hand, it is urged that this competition is a benefit, and other American railroads assert that the Canadian Pacific is a direct advantage to them. How congress regarded this conflict we have no means of knowing. There was certainly no avowal and the only expressions of members which we have indicate a different purpose than one which might or might not have been entertained and which, if it had been entertained, it would seem the natural thing

to have explicitly declared.

"As there was no reason therefor why the importations—indirect or direct—should be discriminated by different duties, I am no disposed to think that it was not intended To so hold would be to put a new purpose in the law-destroying its unity-which is not compelled by its language or any mischief which we may say was in the contem plation of the lawmakers to be remedied The section, therefore, regards, as the law which preceded it regarded the transportation of goods by sea. Its purpose was to secure this to vessels of the United States, by discrepancy to the Control of the Control discriminating against transportation no in them primarily to the United States, secondarily, and to prevent evasion to a contiguous country-Canada or Mexico. necessity of it to the effectiveness of the law is obvious. It would have been useless to have imposed a discriminating duty on goods brought to San Francisco in foreign vessels and leave them free to go to Van couver in foreign vessels and thence acre the intervening land to the United States.

STRENGTHENS OLD LAW. "The amendment of the law which made by section 22 therefore continues its object while it attempthens and better se-cures it. It does this in two ways, viz. By taking away the means of its evasion through the contiguity of Camada and Mex-ico, and by repealing the statutory exemp-

tions from the 10 per cent duty.
"I have considered your inquiry so far au
if the section only regarded mere transportation through Canada. We shall see
hereafter that it has a broader scope. In the and contention the words 'Come the United States' are used as synonymous to imported. The language being the pro-duction or manufacture of any foreign country not contiguous to the United foreign United States' is urged only as descriptive of the goods to which the duty applies. The goods themselves, it is contended, must take their departure from the contiguous coun-try in the strict sense of importation as distinguished from coming through it as an importation from some other country This view is given plausibility, too, by the exception that duty shall 'not apply to such foreign products or manufactures as shall be imported from such contiguous con tries

in the usual course of retail trade. "It is said that the words imported in the course of strictly retail trade indicate the rule. They are claimed to be the opposite of importation in the course of wholesale trade and that the latter must be direct as those by retail could be no other way. But this does not follow. Such construction

would confine the rule strictly to the exception, whereas it may be proader—including importations, strictly so-called—those which take their departure from a contiguous country if the other conditions of the rule exist. If so, the exception has an equal and proper office. But it is not even necessary to go this far. 'It is a matter of common experience that savings and exceptions are often ion and it would sometimes pervert the intention of the author of a writing, if every-thing of the same general tenor as that excepted should be regarded as embraced in the general words. (Sutherland on statutory construction, section 222.) It follows, there-fore, that the answer to your inquiry so far as section 22 is concerned depends: (1) On char-acter of the vessel in which the goods are carried to Vancouver. (2) If origin of ves-ects is such the goods were entitled by treaty

SOMEWHAT CONFUSED.

SAME RULING APPLIES TO THESE ALSO and extends section 4,228, and it also recog. The object of having a plea of sully onthe other it is only by implication. The rule of implied repeals is well established by a long line of cases. There must be more instance. than difference—there must be irreconcilable

After citing several authorities in support his position, the attorney general continues:

"Section 22 and section 4,228 and amendments are not co-extensive in scope; in purpose, therefore, they may be the complements of each other. One prescribes a into the United States from foreign countries through Canadian ports are not subject to the discriminating duty of 10 per cent and also holds that foreign goods shipped from other than British possessions in British vessels are not subject to the discriminating duty.

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In British vessels are not subject to the discrimination of the suspected that it showed not a since the condition upon which and the energy by which it may be suspended.

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Each, therefore, they may be the combination of the amended complaint and kept his eyes fixed on a piece of paper he held in his hands.

When asked to plead he said: "I plead combination for its out of the discrimination of the sum to the condition upon w

Examples of this are familiar in our ample. Under that the duties of the act may be changed."

DISCRIMINATING DUTIES NOT NEW. "I assume the vessels were not of the United States, but British vessels, and this brings me to your communication of August 17, in which you inquire wkether section 22 repeals sections 4,228 to 4,232 of the revised statutes and your communication of September 2, asking whether manganese ore imported from Chile in the British bark Lurlie to Philadelphia is also subject to a discriminsting duty. A law imposing discriminating duties has been on the statute books in Importations in vessels not of the United States, whether directly to the United States, whether directly to the United States from the law previously in force in that there is omitted from it the words 'By any act of congress.' Does this repeal section 4,228? It will be observed that there are no words of express repeal. Consideration of the effect of this on section 4,228 will be simplified by a reference to contempo-

raneous legislation.
"On the same day the Dingley bill was approved an act entitled 'An Act to Author-ize the President to Suspend Discriminating Duties Imposed on Foreign Duties and Commerce' was approved. I shall hereafter for convenience call it the suspension act. This act provides that the president is authorvessels or partial discriminating import duties upon merchandise may enjoy in our desires. ports the identical privileges which the same class of American vessels and merchandise may enjoy in said foreign country It will be observed that it recognizes the existence of section 4,228 and amends it and cularges the president's power. By 4,228 that could only be exercised when no discriminating duties were imposed or laid upon American vessels. The amendment provides that the power may be exercised to meet and respond to partial discrimi-nating duties as well—reciprocating the exact privilege through less than total exemp

The attorney general then quotes sever cases in support of a conclusion he reaches that where there is difference in purpose legislative provisions may be independen and then, continuing, easts: REPEAL BY IMPLICATION

"But the rule of repeal by implication doct require us to find independence. If there is not irreconcilable conflict the laws may exist together. As we have already may exist together. seen, there is certainly no irreconcilable conflict. Even if there was more conflict in their language-more in the purpose-this would have to yield to the interpretation of the time and manner of their passage. The suspension act was reported to the house of representatives by the same committee which reported the Dingley bill—was considered and passed while that act was in memory. It passed the senate while the Diagley bill was pending in consideration and was ap-proved by the president on the same day as the Dingley bill. A knowledge of its relations to that bill and its effect on it mus therefore be attributed to the legislature It may be it was the later bill, for the con-gressional record shows that the president's approval of it was communicated to the ongress subsequently to that of the other. 'Even a more extreme position might b taken. It was held in Mend vs. Bagnall and others (15 Wis., 156), that 'Where the provisions of a statute which relates to a particular class of cases are repugnant to those of another statute approved the same day which is of a more general character, the former must prevail as to the particular class of cases therein referred to.' (See also Endlich on the interpretation of statutes, sec. 16 and cases cited.) It follows, therefore that section 4,228 was not repealed by sec-tion 22, and that the merchandise of both inquiries is not to be subjected to a discrim-inating duty."

WEST INDIA HURRICANE RAGES

Plorida and Georgia Visited by Henvy Winds and Rain. JACKSONVILLE, Fig., Sept. 21.-Florida

was visited by a West India hurricane today. The rain in Jacksonville has been almost continuous for the past thirty-six hours, but it was not until early this morning that wind accompanied it. The maximum velocity here has been between thirty and forty miles, accompanied by sharp gusts. In Tampa the rainfall was more than six inches, while here it has been about half that. Fears are entertained for the safety of the schooners R. W. Dasey, W. H. Skinner and J. H. Cannon, which left on Monday with cargoes of lumber. At Fernandina considerable damage was done on the river front. Two people, names inknown, are reported to have been drowned. The center of the east coast appears to have passed over Titusville and Cocos, abou 160 miles south. At the former place fiftee inches of rain fell and washouts are re ported on the railroads. At the latter several buildings were demolished and severa fishermen possibly lost their lives. SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 21.—The wind has

blown here all day from thirty to forty miles an hour, with incessant rains. The shipping was all made secure and so far there is no damage of great consequence. The tempera-ture today was the lowest known at this time of the year, being 46 degrees at 8 p. m.

PIERRE, S. D., Sept. 21.—(Special.)—The first prairie fires of the season are reported from the vicinity of Gettysburg, where they had hard work to prevent a fire from getting

Admits Taking the Fees Collected from Insurance Companies.

Will Go Before the Supreme Court and Contend He Had No Right to Collect the Money He Embezzied,

or convention to be entered in the ports of the United States upon the payment of the same duties as if imported in American vestage and those for Eugene Moore was Marias; Mrs. McAndrews, Twelfth and Hownot complete this morning. Moore was not "This act is somewhat confused by its ref-erences, but notwithstanding this confusion information drawn by the attorney goveral The object of having a plea of guilty ennizes section 2,502. What is the effect of this? The suspension act and the Dingley bill were passed on the same day and I insurance fees is to avoid an expensive suit do not think the order of passage is important if they can be reconciled. If either repeals matter to the supreme court for a decision

> At 2 o'clock Moore and his attorneys appeared before Judge Cornish, when the new

ecctainly not repugnant to section 22. The under the statutes." Mr. Munger objected gle symptom of the dread disease that is latter has its operation—commencing with to this form of a plea, and the court sug-raging in the south. its passage, continuing until the conditions gested that it was hardly definite. Judge VICKSBURG, Miss., Sept. 21.—The evenof section 4.228 occur and the president acts Barnes, attorney for Moose, said that the ing report from Edwards was not so favoron account of them, resuming again if the form of the pleading would cut no particular able. Dr. Purcell stating that the disease ectorocal exemptions of foreign nations has figure in the final hearing of the case, and was assuming a more serious form and that withdrawn. "Examples of this are familiar in our "guilty." Judge Barnes then moved an ar-legislation. The provision in the Dingley rest of judgment and said the defense wanted bill for reciprocity of trade is such an exment was taken up on the question as to whether the state had a title to the money. whether the state had a title to the money. 8 p. m. tonight: Mrs. Graves, George El-He suggested thirty days' time, but later liott, four negroes, names unknown, Miss agreed to twenty days, m order that the M. Lewis Miss Leon Rauch, Miss A. Hob-

erm of district court.
The attorneys for Moore insisted that they were asking for this delay, and for a new argument of the question which had already been gone over in the settlement of the de murer before Judge Hall, in perfect good faith. The defendant would never have pleaded guilty under the old information. Now that he had agreed to plead guilty to not yellow fever. expense of a long lawsuit, he was entitled o the usual time for preparing a defense on the remaining point to be adjudicated. At last the agreement as to the time was reached, and the parties left the court room Moore's old bond is extended until October 12, the time set for the final argument in district court.

SIGN A TREATY IN THE SOUDAN.

Great Britain Comes to an Agreement with the Mahdi, ized to suspend in part the operations of and Zobrin Pasha, representing the mahdl, by sections 4,219 and 2,502 so that the foreign which the latter will not oppose the advance vessels from a country imposing partial dis-criminating tonnage duties upon American toum and Osman Digma's forces will remain

tions upon which this treaty was signed The mahdi remains king of Khartoum and Zobrin Pasha continues to exercise the funcions of governor of Darfur, under the pro-ection of Great Britain.

The Figaro also asserts that the mission f James Rennell Rodd to the king of Abyssinia obtained a promise of neutrality upon the part of King Menelek by guaranteeing the western frontier of Abyssinia in the

p-Country Bazaars Expect the Bank of England to Begin Buying. LONDON, Sept. 22,-The Standard publishes this morning a financial telegram received n the city from Bombay, which says that the silver market there is very much excited, and silver in strong demand, consequent upon untry bazaans anticipating that the Bank of England will be a probable buyer at in carly date, while it is also believed that further import duty is imminent, and that possibly the Indian mints will be reopened The telegram says the price has risen in ombay 714 rupees for 100 tolas since las

ROME, Sept. 21.-Two slight earthquake hocks were felt here at 2 o'clock this afernoon. The subterraneous disturbance was also felt at Mill, Fermor, Rosanati, Bologna, Sinigalia, Faoriano, Cagli, Florence and Ancona. At most places the pople were stricken and at Ancona a few old iouses fell.

News for the Army.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 .- (Special Telegram.)-The following transfers have been made, Sixth cavalry-Captain Henry M. Kendall, from troop A to troop M; Captain Henry P. Kingsbury, from troop M to troop A. Eighteenth infantry—Captain Charles
McClure, from company H to company I;
Captain Charles L. Steele, from company I
to company H; Captain Steele will join his

The following assignments of officers re-cently promoted are announced: Captain Charles G. Morton, to Sixth infantry, company K; Captain Bogardus Eldridge, to Four teenth infantry, company H; First Lieutenant Jules G. Ord, to Sixth infantry, company H; First Lieutenant Albert D. Niskern, to Second infantry, company E; First Lieu-enant Truman O. Murphy, to Tenth infantry ompany E: additional Second Lieutenan pany G: Additional Second Lieutenant Arthur S. Conklin, to Twentieth infantry, com-pany K: Additional Second Lieutenant John H. Hughes, to Fourth infantry, company F Additional Second Lieutenant George Helms, to Nineteenth infantry, company A Lieutenants Fiske, Conklin, Hughes and Helms will join their companies. Leaves of absence: Lieutenant Henry G. Lyon, Twenty-fourth infantry, one month; Lieutenant Thomas W. Darrah, Ninth in-

fantry, fifteen days. WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—(Special Tele gram.)-Drawings of the government build

ing at the Transmississippi Exposition were

sent out today from the supervising archi-The following have been admitted to practice as attorneys and agents for claimants before the Interior department: Nebraska— John Carr, Lincoln: George C. McAlipey, Chappell: Henry H. Berry, McCook. Iowa— Charles A. and Phineas H. Cragan, Colfox: avid E. Dougherty, Perry; William E. Owen, Osage, South Dakota—Samuel M. loward. Gettysburg.

Hugh Pitsor of Washington has been ap-pointed assistant clerk and telegraph operato st the Rushville, Neb., shipping station of the Indian office at \$600 per annum. Iowa pension examining surgeons appointed today: Drs. L. L. Renshaw, at McGregor, C. Baldwin, E. W. Backman and J. C. Davis, as Emmettsburg; H. E. Lovejoy and W. M. Tig

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.-President Mc Kinley and party left the city tonight for

North Adams, Mass., where they will be

guests of Hon. W. B. Plunkett.

VELLOW FEVER SPREADS LITTLE. VIEWED BY MANY THOUSANDS Reports from the Infected Localities

Are Not Alurming. NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 14.-The following

Health: "During the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock p. m. Tuesday, September 21, there FIGHT NEXT COMES ON A TECHNICALITY were positive cases of yellow fever, nine; MILITARY IS A CONSPICUOUS FEATURE suspicious cases under investigation, three; deaths, none. Total cares of vellow fever to date sixty-seven; total deaths from yellow fever to date, five."

Mos. of the Italians in the infected quarter were moved to the camp of detention and the Italian consul and other leading members of the Italian colony are endeavoring to assist the authorities in the matter

ard; child of Judge Lea, 1010 Dublin; — Eartlett, 1538 Baronne; Miss Nellie Scan-nell, 111 Berlin; C. W. Wood, 1535 Octavia; R. F. Reynolds, 1705 Collseum; S. F. Joor, 1663 Laura.

each one of the patients is doing well and that there is no immediate danger of a fatal termination in any of these cases.

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 21.—This was another day of favorable report. There was it is estimated that there were 3,500 men in

EDWARDS, Miss., Sept. 21.—The following new cases of yellow fever are reported up to case might be heard before the close of this lin, Mrs. J. B. Howle, Mrs. Lory, C. Selzer, term of district court.

R. H. Noblin. This makes a total of seventytwo cases to date. OCEAN SPRINGS, Miss., Sept. 21.-The

people here are in the best spirits tonight, with only a few cases of sickness in town

MANY GOLD MEN ARE DELEGATES. Bolters Chosen at the Tammany Pri-

maries in New York City. NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Tammany Hall held primaries here tonight and elected delegates to the various city, county and district conventions. All the prominent gold men who bolted the nomination of Bryan last who bolted the nomination of Bryan last such a huge concourse of people as gathered on the streets last evening. Along the entire route, including Sixteenth, Douglas, Furship in Tammany Hall were tonight elected second night of Ak-Sar-Ben week than the parade itself. It is doubtful whether any also made a striking appearance. They were headed by their own band, and a huge fleat, the front of which represented a brilliantly illuminated log cabin. On the rear was the presumable paraphernalla of the initiatory and a cage of the content of the initiatory in which a goat and a cage of the content of the initiatory and a cage of the content of the initiatory and a cage of the content of the initiatory and a cage of the content of the initiatory and a cage of the content of the initiatory and the content of the content

The republican primaries in Brooklyn tonight decided by their selection of delegates in favor of the Platt element. County Clerk Worth and Sheriff Sutling were opposed to Lieutenant Governor Woodruff and City

Works Commissioner Willis, who represents Platt's interest in Kings county. The lieutenant governor at a late hour aid: "We carry the city convention by a vote of 2 to 1. We cast 109,000 votes and we are certain of fifteen assembly districts

out of twenty-one." Lieutenant Governor Woodruff, when asked how many of the 4,000 delegates would vote for Low, replied: "Perhaps all of them." When asked if any delegates would oppose Low's nomination, he replied that two or three of them might do so. The situation as viewed at midnight from an impartial standpoint shows that after a very hot contest the result is nearly a tie, with inclinations

DR. HUNTER IS VINDICATED.

toward a Platt victory.

Jury Returns a Verdict of Not Guilty FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 21.—After being out only a short time the jury today returned a verdict of not guilty in the bribery cases of Dr. W. G. Hunter, ex-Congressman Wilson and Mr. Franks. There was quite a demonstration of approval in the court room and congratulations poured in on Dr. Hunter, Wilson and Franks. Although Gaines and Tanner were also acquitted, the verdict is in direct conflict with their testimony. The defendants were all republicans and all of the jurors were democrats. CINCINNATI, Sept. 21.—A special to the commercial Tribune from Frankfort, Ky.. says: Before leaving here this afternoon Senator Deboe said to the Comercial Tribune correspondent that he had the assurance of President McKinley that Dr. Hunter will be appointed minister to Guatemala.

HAWAH RATIFIES THE TREATY.

Passes by a Unantmous Vote in the Senate at Honolulu. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 21.—The steamship City of Peking arrived from the Orient, via Honolulu, tonight. It was immediately ordered into quarantine and no passengers or mails permitted to land. Officials who poarded the vessel state that from Honolulu assengers the information was obtained that on September 10 the Hawaiian senate annexation to the United States.

SHERIFF MARTIN HELD FOR TRIAL. Bail for Himself and Deputies Fixed Four Thousand Dollars Each.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 21.-Sheriff James Martin and about forty of his deputie swere arraigned in court this morning, harged with the murder of twenty-four striking miners at Lattimer (a) September 10. After several witnesses had testified the judge held the sheriff and his deputies \$4,000 each for trial. Bail was furnished

and they returned to Hazleton.

Naval Cadets Admitted ANNAPOLIS, Md., Sept. 21 .- The follow ing candidates have been admitted as cadets at the mayal academy: Walter N. Vernon, Michigan; Charles T. Hutchinson, Pennsylvania: William P. Browne, Peonsylvania Bo yard B. Wygant, Florida: William B.

Fogarty, Ohio; Frank McCommon, Missouri;

John H. Gillemore, Iowa. Movements of Ocean Vessels, Sept. 21 At Philadelphia-Eailed-Illinois, for Aut-At Bremen-Arrived-Karlaruhe, from New At New York-Arrived-Bremerhaven, from Antwerp. Sailed Georgic, for Liverpo Lahn, for Bremen; Servia, for Liverpoool

At Marseilles-Arrived-Scotia, from New Boulegne-Arrived-Maasdam, from At Plymouth-Arrived-Trave, from New York. At Que Queenstown-Arrived-Teutonic,

Liverpool-Arrived-Catalonia,

is the daily official bulletin of the Board of First of the Parades of the Festival Week Occurs.

Troops and Civic Societies Do Their Best to Please the Citizens and the Guests of the City.

The first of the pageants arranged for the streets of Omaha for the pleasure and the edification of the citizens and state fair visitors by the Knights of Ak-Sar-Ben was the event that last evening attracted the greatest concourse of people to the central portion of the city that has been seen here this Some new places of infection are included year. It was the inaugural parade of the in these cases, but it is stated tonight that feetival week and included nearly all the festival week, and included nearly all the military organizations and the civic societies

only one new case reported today, a child line. The most brilliant display was in the named Willie Goodloe, living in the infected district. One case was discharged.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 21.—A special from complaint was read. Moore pleaded guilty to the complaint. Twenty days were given to file a printed brief and on October 12 the question of whether the state has a title to the insurance fees will be argued before a conjecture of the insurance fees will be argued before a conjecture of the insurance fees will be argued before a conjecture of the insurance fees will be argued before a conjecture of the insurance fees will be argued before a conjecture of the insurance fees will be argued before a conjecture of the formal first conjecture of the government of the go pleasing design. The third division contained the representatives of South Omaha, who created a most favorable impression along the line of march. The horsemen from the Magic City had the distinction of being led by a fair young woman as aide, and so gracefully did she ride at the head of her division p. m. that the plaudits for her were numerous. Colonel Charles A. Wikoff, of the Twenty-

second regiment of infantry, U. S. A., was the grand marshal of the procession, and he has the unique honor of having started the parade more nearly on time than any parade of the Ak-Sar-Ben festivities for the last two years. There was no tedious delay for the crowds in waiting, as the parade was started within a very few minutes of the time announced. It was just twelve minutes after 8 o'clock when an aide of the grand marshal asked the police to clear the streets at the corner of Sixteenth and Nicholas, and the parade was started immediately. The various divisions of the parade were kep closely together. The twelve members of the Board of Governors of the Knights of Ak-Sar-Ben acted as aides for the several divisions after the first, and made it their bus iness to see that there were no breaks. Th features of the parade were the military and the horsemen. Though not the most brilliant nor the largest procession that Omaha has seen it was in every way creditable and was remarkably well managed.

STREETS CROWDED WITH PEOPLE. The great crowds of spectators who lined the streets and filled the balconies and the windows of the principal buildings were in themselves a more completious feature of the Great Britain Comes to an Agreement with the Mahdi.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—The Figaro this morning says a treaty has been concluded between Ing says a treaty has been concluded ing says the says the same Harney, Howard and Fifteenth streets, it was th it was packed with humanity. The public was allowed to make itself at home on the floored lawn in front of the county court house, and it was not at all bashful about accepting the cordial invitation extended to it. Men with families of six and seven children could be seen early in the evening wending their way toward the free seats. Younger men with other men's sisters sought the same point. In front of the New York Life building there were several stands that were occupied by a large number of inent citizens and their wives. A spacious windows of The Bee building were in great demand, and in front of the city hall an immense stand comfortably seate 400 municipal officers and their families and friends. Mayor Frank E. Moores and the members of the city council reviewed the procession from this point, and it was here the troops did their cleverest marching. The larger buildings elsewhere along the line of march had all their front windows pre-empted by the parade spectators, and numerous stands on all the principal streets were well patronized. The weather man again lived up to his agreement with Ak-Sar-Ben III and furnished an article of weather that for the outdoor pleasures of the evening could scarcely have been surpassed. There could scarcely have been surpassed.
was some of the heat of the day left over,
but this was cooled most delightfully by a soft autumnal breeze. The stars never shone brighter, but they were totally ob-seured in the blaze of 10,000 electric lights

of variegated colors. SOLDIERS IN THE DIVISION Sergeant Her and cleared the streets of all pedstrians, vehicles and other obstructions. Pwenty-five members of the celebrated brass band of the Twenty-second regiment, U. S. A., followed under the leadership of Bandmaster Reichert, playing the martial airs of Sousa and other up-to-date composers of deux temps music. Colonel Charles A. Wikoff of the Twenty-second regiment, as grand marshal of the parade, came next, mounted on a handsome steed. He was attended by these aides; First Lieutenant Herman Hall, adjutant, and First Lieutenant Jacob F. Kreps, quartermaster. Next came what was generally regarded as the most inspiring and magnificent feature of the parade, eigh companies of the Twenty-second regiment of Uncle Sam's infantry. The marching of the regulars was up to their usual high standard, and elicited the greatest applause all glong the line of march.

After the eighth company of the regulars had passed along there was the Columbia band under the leadership of P. F. Gerndt. It was followed by company L. Dodge Light guards of Council Bluffs, under the com-mand of Captain W. O. Pryor. The boys from across the river did some splendid marching and attracted much favorable comment. They were followed by the Omaha guards, whose handsome dress suits ornanented with the white cross-belts and hel mented with the white cross-belts and helmets adorned with flowing plumes of white,
caused many a girl's heart to flutter, and
the vast crowds of spectators to shout,
"Bravo." The Omaha Guards were under
command of Captain Mulford and Lieutenants Wilson and Cone. The Thurston
Rifles followed, and in their plain, but handsome sufforms and by their upsurpassed some uniforms and by their unsurpassed marching, won much applause along the line of march. Their platoons were most regular, and the hard work that was put in drilling preparatory to the trip to San Antonio showed its effect last evening, as there was ot a better drilled company in the parade of excepting the regulars. Custer post No of the Grand Army of the Republic, unde emmand of G. H. Rhodes, followed with wo score veterans and a large American flag. A company of the High school cadets under command of Lieutenant Ord of the Pwenty-second regiment, their military preeptor, and Captain Coburn of the High school, closed the first division, and made fitting close to the best military display that has been seen in Omaha for severa years past.

CIVIC SOCIETIES IN LINE The second division was in charge of Mar-shal R. S. Wilcox, with E. M. Bartlett, H. J. Penfold, W. S. Jardine and Moses P. O'Bric as aldes. The ma shal and his staff were fo lowed by the Seventh Ward Military band of twenty-two pieces, George Green, leader. The first society in line was Omaha lodge of Elks, No. 38, and the "best people on earth" were strictly in it. There were 150 of them, all

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska-Fair; Variable Winds

1. Dingley Bill Doesn't Help Railroads. Eugene Moore Pleads Guilty. Street Parade Viewed by Thousands,

State Fair Draws a Rig Crowd. 3. Racing at the State Pair.

Boston Drops Another Game, 4. Editorial and Comment. Ex-Minister Taylor's Faith in Woodford

5, Supreme Court's Fall Term Opens. 6. Council Bluffs Local Matters. Union Hill's Wonderful Mine,

State Rests in Luctgert Case.

7. Commercial and Financial News. 8. Exposition Board Lets Contracts.

Railroads Bring in Great Crowds. 9. How Canada Governs the Klondike. Bochm of Fremont Finds His Wife. Judge Gordon on Wheelmen's Rights.

10. Important Work of Weather Bureau. 12. Memories of Abraham Lincoln. EVENTS OF THE DAY

At the State Fair Grounds: Third Day of the Fair.

Nebraska Day. Judging in All Departments. Band Concert-Court of Honor, 10 a. m. Band Concert—Grand Stand, 2 p. m. Jubilee Singers—Grand Stand, 2 p. n Instruction in Milk Testing-Dairy Build-

Baby Show-Headquarters Building, 2

Races During the Afternoon. Attractions in the City; Convention of Nebraska Millers-Commer-cial Club, 12 m.

Illumination of Streets and Public Build-

Grand Mechanical Parade, Under the Auspices of the Knights of Ak-Sar-Ben, 8

McSorley's Twins-Boyd-After Parade. Milk White Flag-Creighton-After Pa-

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			D	p.	m.			

Yesterday was a good day for the fair and a continuation of the same kind of weather is predicted for today.

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attired in evening dress, with silk hats and carrying cames. They were headed by a magnificent float, on which a cutter was appropriate the property desired to the propert parently drawn by a huge elk. This turnout f the most striking features of the parade. After the Elks the Omaha letters carriers parched, seventy-five strong, under Captain James Clark. Then came B. & M. camp, No. 2722. Modern Woodmen of America, which

nearly half of whom marched in the drill The third division was distinctively Omaha and was composed entirely of Magic City societies, with the exception of the Melook band, which headed the division band appeared with its full strength of thirty six pieces under its leader, Harry P. Sut on, and its stirring music was frequently applauded by the crowds on the curbstones The division was in charge of W. B. Cheek, marshal, with J. W. Cress, F. A. Broadwell, James G. Martin and Miss Daisy Rogers as aides. The Stock Yards Equestrian club was in line and in charge of Colonel A. L. Lott and was followed by the South Omaha letter carriers under William Mangan. Phi Kearney post, No. 2, Grand Army of the Re Rearney post, No. 2, Grand Army of the Re-public, marched next under Commander J. O. Eastman, and this was followed by T. S. Clarkson post, No. 72, Sons of Veterans, commanded by Captain J. A. Bock and Lleu-tenant L. J. Etter. The Sons of Veterans were tastefully uniformed in blue coats and white trousers and they made a very credit-table anguarance. Members of South Omaha tble appearance. Members of South Omaba odge, No. 1995. Modern Woodmen of Amer-ca, were represented by a handsomely uniformed drill team and two goats. They were in charge of Captain T. J. Cooley. UNIFORMS BRIGHT AND NEW

The fourth division was a huge secret s lety display under charge of Marshal Fred Metz, jr., and Aides W. R. Bennett, Vance Lane and E. P. Peck. It was headed by the Omaha Military band of twenty pieces under the leadership of Charles Penneli arrayed in brand new uniforms of attractive A dozen policemen mounted on splendid design. Behind it came a detachment from horses preceded the first division of the Clan Gordon, Order of Scottish Clans, in parade. They were under the command of charge of Marshal George Anderson and charge of Marshal George Anderson and stepping off to the music of Pipers Buchanan and Wallace. A number of the Scotchmen were in highland uniform and all were the most distinctive part of the national cos-tume. These were followed by the at-tractive drill team of Red Cross Castle No. 4. Knights of the Golden Eagle, the entire squad being costumed in blue uniforms and aps, with red belts and trimmings and each

caps, with red beits and trimmings and each man carrying a sword. The captain in charge was C. M. Coffin.

The following division was one of the most attractive of the whole line of the parade. Twenty Indian bucks and squaw in the typical costume of gaily colored dankets, plankets, leggings, war paint and feathern ode on horseback in single file after the ashion of the red man. As they proceeded hey gave utterance to shrill war whoop and yells. The band was made up of rep esentatives of the lodges and councils o he Improved Order of Redmen and of th eminine auxilliary, the Degree of Poca-nonins, and was under the orders of Hig Chiefs M. E. Gilbert and Tom Anderson enting Indian encampments. Squaws and appooses squatted in front of a wigwan efore camplines in nooks in the forest. On of the floats belonged to Alfaretta council No. 3, the characters upon it being repre-sented by Mesdames J. W. Hood, G. Stas-mer, J. W. Gross, C. E. Holliday and M. Keysor and Miss. Ferdle Goodwin. The

is council. The final portion of the division was de ted to the Woodmen of the World, had the biggest society representation in the arade. It was headed by the Alpha Cam and of twenty pieces under the leadership of Prof. Steinhauser. The men were in blu-uniforms trimmed with red and cream olored braid. Behind the band marched the Alpha camp drill team, a body of men similar uniforms and carrying axes. C. tain J. A. Boller and Lieutenant Russ Mc-Kelvy commanded them. Then came more members of Alpha camp. Following came the members of Willow camp, No. 112, in charge of L. E. Roberts. The South Omalia amp had a large representation and the Council Bluffs contingent under C. A. Tibbetts had 150 men in line. German-Ameri can camp was well represented, as was Co lumbus camp under command of Josep Wolf. The Woodmen of the World division wolf. The Woodmen of the World division closed with seven carriages, in which were scated some of the sovereign offices and the employes of the sovereign offices. The entire section was in charge of General Marshal W. V. Toutzel. shal W. Y. Teetzel.

MORE SECRET SOCIETIES. Thomas A. Fry was marshal of the fifth and last division. His aides were O. D. K)p-

(Continued on Third Page.)

CROWDS AT THE FAIR

Second Day's Attendance Froves to Be a Record Breaker.

THOUSANDS PASS THROUGH THE GATES

Pioneers, Old Soldiers and Children Have Full Swing.

ALL ENJOY NEBRASKA'S GREATEST SHOW

Products of the Great Commonwealth Admired by All.

SIGNS OF PROSPERITY IN EVIDENCE

Visitors Realize that They Live in a Land Where There is Plenty and Want is Unknown.

The advance guard of the big crowd arrived at the State fair grounds yesterday and broke all records of the second day's attendance. It came early in the morning and stayed all day and from the middle of the forencon until almost time for the gates to close at night, the grounds were populated with a crowd that was just big enough to satisfy everybody and still admit of seeing the fale without inconvenience or discomfort. The breeze came up quite sharply from the south during the afternoon, but the avenues had been well drenched before the grounds were epened in the morning and the sprinklers had no difficulty in keeping down the dust, 78 The distinctive feature of the day was the presence of the members of the Nebraska Pioneers' association, the old soldiers and the children. All these were admitted free Si at the gates, and while they formed a large element of the crowd, there was also an exceptionally heavy registry of paid admissions.
There were easily 25,000 people on the
grounds and the transportation facilities were
perfect. The street railway company put on its full service and the heavily loaded trains were hauled through on schedule time without a break. The railroads were also well patronized and it is apparent that the diffi-culties that have previously been encountered

Another bright morning practically assured was driven by two young misses, Frances Shields and Mabel Schriver, and it was one of the most striking features of the parade. of the fair grounds the Nebraska sunshine was just warm enough for perfect comfort. It was just the sort of a day on which the old people could endure the fatigue of wandering about the grounds with the greatest possible degree of comfort, and the thousands of children fairly ran wild over the grounds and through the already crowded corridors the buildings. The schools were closed r the day and the children were out in squads that eventually mobilized and became regiments. And when they dashed through one of the buildings in force the big people good-naturedly got out of the way and allowed them to have all the enjoyment out of their day's outing that their hearts could

VETERANS AND PIONEERS.

The veterans were not so much in evidence during the morning, but the faded blue coats and the Grand Army buttons became more numerous. There was a fairly good representation of the Pioneers' association, but the meeting of the association, which was to have occurred at the Court of Honor at 10:30 a. m. was postponed until later in the day in deference to the fact that President Furnas was so busily occupied curing the morning with his duties as sec-retary of the State Fair board that he could not preside. But the forenoon was agreeably occupied by a very enjoyable concert by the McCook band, which was received with a little less audible commendation than its

merit justified.

merit justified.

The feature of the morning was the unprecedented aggregation of side shows, which seemed to have sprung up during the night on nearly available space on the grounds. The fakirs seem to share the confidence of the management that the crowds during the remainder of the week are going to be something remarkable and they are precaring to hing remarkable and they are preparing to thing remarkable and they are covering take full advantage of the opportunity to gather dimes and quarters. There is the greatest conglomeration of this sort that has ever been seen on the fair grounds and the nultitudinous attractions include everything rom the human gorilla to kinetoscope re-roductions of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight. Several of them are acompanied by bands that discourse the most excruciating melodies and others by improvised negro quartets that are slightly more bearable and 'asse, with the constant exhortations of the fakirs, keep up a hubbub that is suggestive of a lively Sunday afternoon at Coney Island. But it was apparent that the crowd had come to see the fair and not to gaze on the charms of Circassian beauties or the ugliness of animal freaks. It lingered for a moment for the outside performance and then moved on to admire the legitimate attractions of the fair. The agricultural dis-olay continues to be the main attraction for the bulk of the visitors and every foot the building was crowded every hour of

the day. It is somewhat interesting to the city-bred o hear the extravagant enthusiasm which is aroused by the sight of the huge squashes and other agricultural monstresities, but the people who come to see the fair appreciate the fact that success in agriculture means prosperly for Nebraska, and they contemplate the magnificent array of products with a degree of satisfaction such as

CHILDREN AND FISH. To the children, who formed a considerable proportion of the morning crowd, the Fisheries building was the center of attraction and they never seemed to tire of watching the evolutions of the different varieties as they squirmed and floated in the clear water of the aquariums. It seemed to be generally admitted that the children should have full sway in this building, and hundreds of older people considerately stopped at the door and allowed the lads and lassies to crowd in and monopolize the space as long as they

The Art building was closed during the morning, while some changes were being made in the arrangement of the galleries, but as this is one of the features that the majority of the visitors usually leave until the last, no one was apparently incommoded.

But after dinner the reign of the small boy was over. Early in the afternoon the crowds began to arrive in increased numbers and before 2 o'clock the grounds were comfortably crowded. The special trains brought in a large addition of visitors from out in the state and the Omaha people came to see the races. The grounds seemed to be as densely populated as on the big day of last year and the children were crowded to the

MEETING OF NEBRASKA PIONEERS. Early History of the State in Reviewed.

At the conclusion of the concert yesterday morning in the Court of Honor at the State fair grounds the band stand was taken possesalon of by the officers of the Nebraska Territorial Pioneers and the annual meeting of the society was held. After the meeting was called to order, President Furnas and a goodly number of the old timers seated themselves upon the platform surrounding the speaker's table. Among familiar faces noted were: Charles Childs, John B. Furay, D. H.